

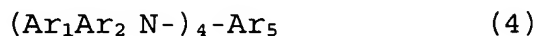
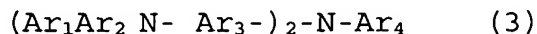
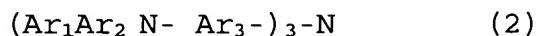
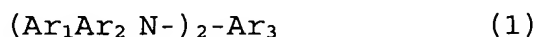
AMENDED SET OF CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) In an organic electroluminescent material comprising a tertiary aryl amine containing 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms each forming a triarylamine, a material for an organic electroluminescent elemental device which is obtained by purifying the crude ~~tertiary aryl amine~~ triarylamine containing as impurity compound (A) possessing one less nitrogen atom forming triarylamines and/or compound (B) possessing one more nitrogen atom forming diarylamino groups than said tertiary aryl amine and contains ~~1 wt%~~ 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) or ~~2 wt%~~ 1 wt% or less of compound (B),

wherein when said organic electroluminescent material is incorporated in a hole-transporting layer ~~or luminescent layer~~ of an organic electro-luminescent element device, the operating time in which the initial luminescence attenuates 10% exceeds 100 hours in a live test-, wherein the life test is conducted on an electroluminescent element device in which the hole transporting layer consists of the aforementioned triarylamine and the luminescent layer consists of tris(8-quinolinato)aluminum by applying a direct current at a constant current density of 10 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

2. (Original) A material for an organic electroluminescent elemental device as described in claim 1 wherein the tertiary

aryl amine is selected from compounds represented by the following formulas (1)-(4):



wherein  $\text{Ar}_1$ ,  $\text{Ar}_2$  and  $\text{Ar}_4$  are independently monovalent aryl groups,  $\text{Ar}_3$  is independently a divalent aryl group and  $\text{Ar}_5$  is a tetravalent aryl group.

3. (Original) A material for an organic electroluminescent elemental device as described in claim 1 wherein the tertiary aryl amine is a compound represented by the following formula (5):



wherein  $\text{A}_1$  and  $\text{A}_2$  are independently diarylamino groups and G is a divalent aryl group.

4. (Original) A material for an organic electroluminescent elemental device as described in claim 1 wherein the tertiary aryl amine is N,N'-di(naphthalene-1-yl)-N,N'-diphenylbenzidine.

5. (Cancelled).

6. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescent

elemental device wherein an organic electroluminescent elemental material is incorporated in a hole transporting layer ~~or luminescent layer~~ of the device, said organic electroluminescent material comprising a tertiary aryl amine containing 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms each forming a triarylamine, said material for organic electroluminescent elemental device being obtained by purifying the crude ~~tertiary aryl amine~~ triarylamine containing as impurity compound (A) possessing one less nitrogen atom forming triarylamines and/or compound (B) possessing one more nitrogen atom forming diarylamino groups than said tertiary aryl amine and contains ~~1 wt%~~ 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) or ~~2 wt%~~ 1 wt% or less of compound (B), wherein the operating time in which the initial luminescence attenuates 10% exceeds 100 hours in a live test, wherein the life test is conducted on an electroluminescent element device in which the hole transporting layer consists of the aforementioned triarylamine and the luminescent layer consists of tris(8-quinolinato)aluminum by applying a direct current at a constant current density of 10 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

7. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescent material comprising a tertiary aryl amine containing 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms each forming a triarylamine, a material for an organic electroluminescent elemental device which is obtained by

purifying the crude ~~tertiary aryl amine~~ triarylamine containing as impurity compound (A) possessing one less nitrogen atom forming triarylamines and/or compound (B) possessing one more nitrogen atom forming diarylamino groups than said tertiary aryl amine and contains ~~1 wt%~~ 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) or ~~2 wt%~~ 1 wt% or less of compound (B) which material is prepared by a process comprising

purifying by sublimation or distillation the ~~tertiary aryl amine~~ triarylamine obtained by the reaction of a haloaryl compound containing one or more halogen atoms in the aromatic ring with an aryl amine in the presence of a catalyst until the tertiary aryl amine contains ~~1 wt%~~ 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) or ~~2 wt%~~ 1 wt% or less of compound (B),

wherein when said organic electroluminescent material is incorporated in a hole-transporting layer ~~or luminescent layer~~ of an organic electro-luminescent element device, the operating time in which the initial luminescence attenuates 10% exceeds 100 hours in a live test-, wherein the life test is conducted on an electroluminescent element device in which the hole transporting layer consists of the aforementioned triarylamine and the luminescent layer consists of tris(8-quinolinato)aluminum by applying a direct current at a constant current density of 10 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>.

8. (New) An organic electroluminescent material for an organic electroluminescent elemental device, comprising:

a tertiary aryl amine containing 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms each forming a triarylamine, containing 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) possessing one less nitrogen atom forming triarylamines and/or or 1 wt% or less of compound (B) possessing one more nitrogen atom forming diarylamino groups than said tertiary aryl amine.

9. (New) The organic electroluminescent material according to claim 8, wherein when said organic electroluminescent material is incorporated in a hole-transporting layer of an organic electroluminescent element device, the operating time in which the initial luminescence attenuates 10% exceeds 100 hours in a live test, wherein the life test is conducted on an electroluminescent element device in which the hole transporting layer consists of the aforementioned triarylamine and the luminescent layer consists of tris(8-quinolinato)aluminum by applying a direct current at a constant current density of 10 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>.